THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. VIII., N°. 394. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being Indebted to the late C. W. Goodall, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st *March.*

THOMAS BELL,
Executor.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of Bangkok, Siam.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of Ningpo, as a *Commission Merchant and Agent.*

C. S. MATHESON.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick John Besley in our firm ceased, and Mr. Herman Oppert was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR THOMAS ROTHWELL has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

ULLETT & Co.
27fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
7au Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the Borneo Company, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at Bangkok, Siam, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at Canton, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have opened a Branch of our House at this Port.

VAUCHER, FRERES.
27fe Shanghai, 15th September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from Canton to Shanghae, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow.*

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers,* at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. Kupferschmid.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
M. Fischer, *Canton.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. P. Lovell, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal Sheathing from 16 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

English Copper Sheathing from 22 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian Cordage assorted sizes. Apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin.* Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE ex "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases,
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of Millinery and Winter Goods; French Boots and Shoes; Baby Linen, Toys, &c., &c.

Chez. Madame WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam Coal, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.
Apply to
NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK ,, ,,
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. ,,
CHAMPAGNE ,, ,,
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

~~JUST RECEIVED FROM~~

~~Professor Thomas Holloway, London.~~

~~A Consignment of his valuable OINTMENT and PILLS, for sale retail.~~

~~HALL & HOLTZ.~~
~~*Agents for Shanghae.*~~
~~Shanghae, 5th December, 1855.~~

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN,* or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

MR. E. LOUREIRO has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. Beale, Esq., to offer for sale by Bublic Auction, about the end of *February,* 1858. LAND measuring about 35 *Mow,* situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

The Ground will be divided into suitable Lots, each having Water frontage on the Yangkingpang Creek. Due notice of the time, and place fixed for sale, will be given.

tf Shanghai, 28th December, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS belonging to the undersigned, known as the *Kung-le Hong.* Apply on the premises.

A. CONNOLLY.
tf Shanghai, 15th January, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.

Apply to
C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co." *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.

For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above Dispensary is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tuckei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Mr. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind Kin-tee-yuen's Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. McKenzie & Co.

J. S. BARON.
tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to give notice that we have removed from our Establishment to the Premises expressly built for us, immediately after crossing the New Bridge between the British and American Consulates. The Premises command a beautiful view of the whole front settlement and of the surrounding country and down towards Woosung as far as the eye can reach. They have also a commanding and central river position remarkably well adapted for Shipping Business; we have spared no expense to make the Store convenient and safe for Goods. Arrangements were made by P. F. Richards while he was in America and England for regular supplies of Goods suitable for this market. We hope by attention to business and moderate charges to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
Established in 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT. BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

CHEUNSING.
Church Street—third house West of North-gate Street,

INVITES attention to his stock of Canton made Goods—consisting of
Crape Shawls—Plain and embroidered
Dress Silks—Of newest patterns.
Handkerchiefs—Satins—Sarsnets.
Lacquered Ware, Ivory Ware,
&c., &c., &c.

These articles have been manufactured to Order, and are of fine quality. They will be sold at moderate prices for Cash

Shanghai, July 29th, 1856.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENST, LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Consignee and Captain of the Brig *Woodlark*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew.

tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of BASS'S PALE ALE, ex-*Nova Bella*. Terms moderate.

DANL: SCANNELL.

o Shanghae, Feby. 10th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

HOLLANDS and GENEVA GIN, OLD TOM in Wood and Bottle; also a quantity of Sailors' CLOTHING at moderate Prices.

THOS: ALLEN.

o Shanghae, Feby. 10th, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 26	Singapore,	Jan. 2
Bombay,	Dec. 16	Hongkong,	Jan. 26
Calcutta,	Dec. 19	New York,	Nov. 11
Galle,	Dec. 22		

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 12th Feby., 1858.		*Ending 12th Feby., 1857.*	
6.—	*Max.* 45	*Min.* 36	*Max.* 55	*Min.* 35
7.—	,, 43	,, 37	,, 40	,, 28
8.—	,, 44	,, 37	,, 40	,, 25
9.—	,, 42	,, 35	,, 38	,, 24
10.—	,, 45	,, 39	,, 44	,, 32
11.—	,, 43	,, 37	,, 50	,, 35
12.—	,, 45	,, 37	,, 48	,, 38

To be continued weekly.

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LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business. } Chinese
OPIUM.—No quotations. } Holidays.

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LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 12th, *Vanguard*, (Br. sh.), 626, Scott, for London; and *Canvass Back*, (Am. sh.), 731, Clark, for New York.

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SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

THE next meeting of this Society will be held at the Shanghai Library, on *Tuesday evening next*, at 8 P.M.

Rev. E. W. Syle will read a paper on the Musical Notation of the Chinese.

J. EDKINS, *Secretary*.

THE delay in the arrival of the Mail of 10th December may, we presume, be attributed to the accident to the *Alma* mentioned in our last. The *Lanrick* on the 10th inst., brought us dates from Hongkong to the 24th and the *Psyche* to the 26th. From the *Daily Press, China Mail* and *Hongkong Register* we glean a few scraps. Yeh was still on board the *Inflexible* and expected in Hongkong harbour. He has expressed surprise that neither of the Plenipotentiaries or Admirals have visited him, and feels indignant at being placed in the custody of a Commander, as he says he is, in point of rank, the third man in the Empire and guardian to the heir apparent.

At Canton the body of a Frenchman has been found, skinned, it is not known if it was done when alive or dead. He is supposed to have been looting.

The Committee, under whose supervision the Tartar General and Governor are administering the affairs of government, were still at the Yamun of Pih-kwei. The tartars remain in the city, they are forbidden to carry arms or assemble for any military purpose. The city was quiet at the latest dates and shops were being opened, though many families were leaving.

The garrison has been reduced to 1,000 British and 400 French, carefully entrenched. A few men-of-war are to remain off the city, the remainder to go to Hongkong.

Much regret is expressed at the Plenipos having yielded a point of ceremony to the Governor and Tartar General at their first meeting. It was arranged that the two Plenipos should sit on a raised platform or *dais;* below them the Admirals and Generals, in chairs on the right, and the two Mandarins on the left. This arrangement was strongly opposed by the Chinese, when the Plenipos becoming wearied with the discussion, ill-advisedly, we think, conceded the point and allowed the two Mandarins to sit on a level with them. Trifling as this matter appears, it is one which is important in the estimation of the Chinese. Had the position of the parties been reversed the captives would have had to appear upon their knees.

It is reported that the Braves are organizing themselves in the country for some purpose.

Patrols drawn from the 59th are posted at various points. Chinese policemen are being appointed.

A boat belonging to the *Volcano* had been attacked in the Canton river near Hamilton creek and two seamen killed.

Mr. Keenan, U. S. Consul, had left or was just leaving Hongkong for home. Mr. O. E. Roberts succeeds to the appointment.

H. M. S. *Sybille* sailed for England on the 21st. Capt. the Hon. Keith Stewart of the *Nankin* has hoisted a Commodore's pendant. The troop steam-ship *Imperador* had sailed for Calcutta with a detachment of the 29th M. N. I.

Comus is to leave shortly for England. *Sampson* and gun-boats *Leven, Lee, Algerine*, and *Slaney* were under orders for Shanghai.

Commodore Armstrong was to leave by the next mail for Europe. On his departure Commodore Tatnell, who arrived per *Ottawa*, will hoist his flag on board the U. S. S. *San Jacinto*.

Macao has been in a state of excitement all about the peak stuck in front of the cap worn by the militia which the Governor ordered to be removed. The Batalhão Nacional rebelled, one of the ringleaders was sent to prison; the garrison then mutinied, threatened to depose the Governor, and posted placards breathing fire, fury, and vengeance against "their despotic rulers." The tempest had partially subsided by the latest accounts.

Dates from San Francisco to 5th Dec. had been received. News had reached that city of an encounter between the U. S. troops and the Mormons, on the frontier of Utah, in which the former had sustained an entire defeat with the loss of their cattle and baggage, and 180 men killed. A manifesto had been issued addressed to the citizens of Utah in the name of Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the territory of Yutah, proclaiming their invasion by a hostile force assailing them to accomplish their overthrow and destruction after a peaceful residence of 25 years; and in the name of the people of the United States, forbidding all armed forces of every description from coming into the Territory under any pretence whatsoever: calling upon all the force of the said Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel such invasion; proclaiming martial law; and prohibiting any person from passing or repassing into, or from the Territory of Utah without a permit.

MINUTES *of a Public Meeting of Foreign Renters of Land within the limits, held at H. B. M.'s Consulate at Shanghae, on the 4th day of February*, 1858.

D. B. Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Present—Frederick Harvey, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul; Revds. Dr. E. C. Bridgman, and R. Nelson; Dr. Sibbald; W. H. Fittock, A. A. Ranken, C. S. Compton, T. J. Birdseye, S. Clifton, R. Reid, P. Loureiro, J. Bland, R. Hamilton, W. W. Cryder, G. G. Gray, H. B. Gibb, C. W. Orne, Esqrs., &c., &c., &c.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings mentioned the reason of the absence of H. I. M.'s Consul, and the Vice-Consul of the United States.

Mr. Fittock having been requested to act as Secretary, the Minutes of the last Meeting were read; as also, the Report and Accounts of the Municipal Council.

REPORT.

The Council in rendering their statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year have to report that the state of the settlement on their entering office was such as to leave little room for any improvement within the means at their disposal.

Like their predecessors they have regarded the extension of the Bund as a very desirable measure. But with the prospect of being deprived of the Chinese wharfage dues, while at the same time labor and materials were unusually costly (owing to the increased value of cash) they have thought the year unfavorable to such an undertaking.

They are, however, of opinion that it cannot long be delayed with advantage. The piles protecting the present bund are constantly rotting away and the repairs required, especially after severe storms (like that of September last) are so extensive as in themselves to suggest the need of a new frontage. On the other hand the necessity of having more space on the bund, in order to accommodate the increasing community as well as to make room for the crowds thrown upon it from the new bridge, is not less obvious.

It is estimated that the whole Bund could be widened thirty feet and faced with an 18 inch brick wall at a cost of 32,000 Taels, or faced with a granite wall at one of 54,000 Taels.

These estimates are based upon the offer of a well known Chinese builder of the place, to supply everything except the piles and planks for the brick frontage for the sum of 20,000 Taels. It is supposed that a sufficient quantity of piles and planks could be imported from Singapore for 12,000 Taels. It is for the community and our successors to determine whether this useful measure shall be executed.

WHARFAGE DUES.—The Council have to thank the community for so readily furnishing the particulars necessary to the collection of these dues. They have also to express their regret that in the collection of dues from Chinese there has been so much loss. This has arisen from the utter impossibility of ascertaining what portion of the Chinese importations (particulars of which were obtained through the kindness of H. B. M. Consul) were actually landed at the jetties of the settlement.

ROADS & JETTIES.—Under this head the Council have little to report. They have endeavored to keep those already constructed in the best possible repair. The ditch at the upper end of Barrier Road has been filled up and the carriage way extended to Messrs. Bowman's premises. The Mission Road has also been extended and connected with Bund at Soochow Creek. Several of the Jetties require raising and extention and the Council would suggest the application of any surplus funds to this object. The two Water carts have been received in excellent working order and are placed in a shed erected for them at the Police Station. The same shed has room for a Fire Engine should the community obtain one.

POLICE.—During the months of July, August and September last, when an unusual number of Chinese were congregated in the vicinity of Marlow, it was thought best to have some extra Police men on duty and the expenditure of that period was consequently increased a little. The force is now at the authorized number and in efficient order. It's utility is best proven through the offences brought to light by its means. Mr. Ranken has examined the accounts and vouchers for the past year, and pronounced them correct. In conclusion, the Council have to lay before the meeting an estimate of the income and expenditure of the present year based upon the accounts of the half year ending last June. By this it appears that a deficiency of Tls. 2,000 is probable.

From Land and House Taxes,	$ 3,200	
Chinese,	5,200	
Wharfage Dues,	5,700	
		$14,100
Expenditure—Police Force,	$10,000	
Repair & supervision of Roads,	3,600	
Loan to be paid off,	1,000	
Interest on Loan, Salaries, &c.,	1,500	
		$16,100

—Deficiency of Tls. 2,000

To meet this deficiency they would suggest a return to the scale of wharfage dues issued on 26th May 1855.

H. B. GIBB.
CHAS. W. ORNE.

RETURN, *showing the Number of Prisoners, and their Offences, apprehended by the Municipal Police, during the Year* 1857.

Felony,	92
On Suspicion of Felony,	74
House Breaking,	21
Kidnapping,	6
Extortion,	13
Cutting and Wounding,	7
Receiving Stolen Property,	9
Unlawful Possession,	67
Drunkenness,	64
Common Assault,	47
Suspicious Characters,	79
Wilful Damage,	19
Misdemeanours,	91
Total,	589

SAMUEL CLIFTON,
Superintendent of Police.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
POLICE FORCE.				
Pay to Superintendent and men, Clothing, Medical attendance and Incidentals,	..	..	10,275	32
ROADS AND JETTIES.				
Inspector's Salary,	600	..	..	..
Contractor for keeping Roads in good order, &c.,	2,220	..	..	..
Filling up ditch at end of Barrier Road,	302	50	..	..
Balance of cost, and shed for Water carts,	384	60	..	..
Repairing Road and Bund in the Yang-king Pang,	808	50	..	..
Boat and Coolie hire for garbage, &c., for street,	1,226	..	..	..
			5,541	60
PETTY EXPENSES.				
Clerk hire Stationery, &c.,	..	..	748	..
LOAN ACCOUNT.				
J. Skinner,	..	..	1,000	..
INTEREST ACCOUNT.				
Interest on Loans,	..	..	930	..
RETURNED TAXES.				
Amount returned per resolution at last Meeting,	..	..	1,620	39
Total,	..	..	20,115	31

RECEIPTS.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Cash from former Council,	4,441	82		
Less Fire Insurance for 1857,	75	00		
			4,366	82
ROADS AND JETTIES.				
Received account drain in Temple Road,	..	..	603	75
TAXES ON LAND AND BUILDING.				
Received balance half-year ending 31st Dec. 1856,	..	..	49	25
do. do. 30th June 1857,	..	..	1,619	89
do. do. 31st Dec. 1857,	..	..	1,192	36
CHINESE HOUSE TAXES.				
Received balance half-year ending 31st Dec. 1856,	849	75	..	..
Less for inferiority of Dollars received on this account from old Council included in above balance,	318	75	..	..
			531	..
Received for half-year ending 30th June 1857,	..	..	2,613	26
do. do. 31st Dec.,	..	..	2,793	42
WHARFAGE DUES.				
Received for half-year ending 31st Dec. 1856,	..	..	3,933	58
do. do. 30th June 1857,	..	..	2,820	06
	..	..	20,523	39
Expenditure,	..	..	20,115	31
Balance as per Cash Book,	..	..	408	08

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1858.

H. B. GIBB,
Treasurer M. C.

Examined and found correct.

A. A. RANKEN.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ASSETS.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Cash Balance in hand,	..	..	408	08
Foreign House and Land Taxes for half-year ending 31st Dec. 1857—Balance to be collected estimated,	..	..	750	..
Wharfage Dues, do. do.	..	..	2,600	..
Cost of Police Buildings,	..	..	10,244	43
Total,	..	..	14,002	51
LIABILITIES.				
Loans on security of Police Building,—				
Russell & Co.,	2,000	..	..	..
Dent, Beale, & Co.,	2,000	..	..	..
Shanghai Library,	1,200	..	..	..
			5,200	..
Estimated value of Public Property and Funds,	..	..	8,802	51

H. M. Consul called the attention of the Meeting to the report of the Council, which had just been read, and remarked with reference to the small balance in hand, that this was attributable to one or two causes, the chief being the large outlay in repairs of the roads, which the tempestuous weather experienced during the past year had rendered necessary; and above all to the decrease of income caused by the loss of the wharfage dues hitherto paid by the Chinese. He had represented to H. E. the Taoutae that since he declined to allow the dues being collected at the Custom-house, Foreigners paid and the Chinese evaded them; this was not fair as the Jetties were built by foreign capital, and for the use of residents within the settlement, and all using them should pay alike the very light tax levied upon goods. The Taoutae acknowledged the justice of the claim, and gave reasons for not allowing the dues to be collected at the Custom House which were apparently good, but His Excellency offered to give assistance in any other way he could, and for several months sent lists of the goods landed by Chinese Merchants at the Jetties, which were handed to the Council. It was however found impossible to collect the dues, many of the parties applied to disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, or the collector was told they had gone to Soochow or elsewhere, and so this scheme fell through. He had since represented to the Taoutae the failure in this mode of collection and H. E. had promised to devise other means, but he had not yet communicated them; it would be for him, H. M. Consul, to press and obtain some satisfactory settlement of this question. In the mean time the source of income must be improved, and he would put to the meeting the recommendation of the Council to return to the original scale of Dues, which had been reduced to their present rate, one half, for no very good reason that he could see, as no one had objected to the amount; the Council for the time being, had shown considerable anxiety to lighten the taxation as much as possible and having a considerable balance in hand, thought they could do so without detriment, but the loss of the Chinese portion and the heavy outlay of the year, had exceeded the calculation, and an increased expenditure having to be met with a decreased income, the funds in hand were necessarily drawn upon. He would urge the meeting to return to the original scale of dues of the year 1855, and, if he was successful in realizing the Chinese portion, there would be, as there ought to be, a considerable balance at the close of the current year to meet any additional expenditure. The Council in their report had referred to the original plan for widening the River bund, undoubtedly this was most desirable, the crowded state of the road during business hours was highly inconvenient, but of course could not at present be helped; it would be for the meeting to consider whether a proposal involving so large an expenditure should be considered now, or be made the subject of a special meeting; he himself inclined to the latter, it being a work of some magnitude and involving a large outlay. He would now call the attention of the meeting to the Police; he thought the efficient state of the force must ensure the approbation of the community, and reflected great credit on the Superintendent Mr. Clifton. He H. M. Consul, had himself several times visited the Police Quarters and, in the perfect order he found it, the well set up and well dressed appearance of the Men, he was reminded of Barracks in the best state of discipline. The Return of cases he held in his hand showed the number to be 589 against 523 of the previous year; now, considering that under the head of drunkenness the greater number were probably Europeans, the result was that the Return was lighter than any former one; this was the more satisfactory as the number of Chinese inhabitants had increased during 1857 at least one third, and upon a rough estimate, the population stirring during the day in the settlement, might be taken at at least 25,000, this included of course, a large number passing through it or non resident. It was evident therefore that crime and offences had not increased, and he attributed this to the efficiency of the Police. In conclusion H. M. Consul referred to the services rendered by the retiring Council and the general good order in the Foreign Settlement.

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Mr. Compton, seconded by Mr. Bland. That the accounts of the Treasurer and Council be passed and the Report adopted. Passed.

A ballot having been taken for the new Municipal Council, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year viz.—Messrs. Gibb, Thorne, and Cryder.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Ranken. That the scale of Wharfage dues chargeable at this Port on Imports and Exports from the 31st March 1855 be re-adopted. Passed.

Resolution 3.—Proposed by Mr. Booker, seconded by Mr. Reid. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Municipal Council for the past year. Passed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

W. H. FITTOCK,
Honorary Secretary.

ON Wednesday evening last, the Shanghai Amateur Theatrical Corps presented themselves before the public, for the first time this season. Mindful of the pleasure we had derived from their exertions during the by-gone year, we joyfully resumed our accustomed seat in the critic's row, within the walls of the old familiar Thespian Fane, and yielded ourselves up to the agreeable anticipation of delights to come. By a previous announcement, we knew that the company and general management were under the guidance of new directors, and that in addition to the old and well approved stock, there was a grafting of fresh histrionic talent.

First impressions we always attend to—as an earnest of what is likely to follow, and we were accordingly much pleased on looking round, with the air of neatness, and elegance which characterised the whole of the proscenial arrangements. Before the curtain rose, the new chief manager Mr. Caput, addressed the audience in a neat and well-turned speech, and immediately after, the amusements of the evening began.

The comedy of a "Bachelor of Arts," which was selected for the debût of the corps, this season, is a play of considerable merit, and requires for its effective representation, no small amount of histrionic ability. The plot of it is not very intricate; nor does it possess any very startling or unexpected situations. On this account, it is all the more difficult to render happily; and taxes the resources of the actors much more, than a play filled with these helps to the needy. Notwithstanding all this, the acting throughout was exceedingly well sustained by the various performers, who each and all, displayed a degree of talent, and artistic knowledge, which would have earned merited applause on a larger stage, and before a more exacting and critical audience.

The principal character, Harry Jasper, was most successfully personated by Mr. Newcome, who greatly excelled his efforts on a former occasion, and succeeded in placing himself in the foremost rank of our genteel comedians. Not less finished and effective was the acting of Mr. Pickwick, in the character of Mr. Thornton. It would be, indeed, difficult to conceive a more quiet, and judicious representation of the intelligent, gentleman-like, elderly merchant, and man of the world, than this performer succeeded in giving. Mr. Pickwick as one of the new members of the corps, we look upon as a decidedly valuable acquisition. Mr. Roller, and Mr. Snakes supported the characters assigned to them with their usual felicity, and maintained their well-earned reputation; while in Mr. Tintinnabulum we hailed a very promising disciple of the "sock and buskin." Mrs. Nesbit shone, as of old, the first star in the galaxy; and in her performance of Emma Thornton, rekindled all our former admiration of her astonishing powers of pourtraying the multifarious, and often incomprehensible traits of character, which make up that delightful enigma—"woman."

The concluding piece was, "Done on both sides," in which our old favorite Mr. Brushwood appeared in the character of Pygmalion Phibbs a veterr-r-renary Surgeon. Mr. Random and Miss Chickweed made, at the same time, their first appearance on the Shanghai boards, and amply fulfilled the expectations we had formed of them. Each supported his and her part well; but we thought that, occasionally, the parts did not quite so well sustain them. We have witnessed, we confess, better farces on the same stage; and are inclined to the belief, that as actors may sometimes not come up to the play, it occasionally happens that plays are not altogether worthy of the actors. But, although not quite so "screamingly" successful as most of its predecessors, this farce nevertheless gave rise to frequent shouts of laughter, and evidently sent the audience home to their supper tables, much gratified and amused with the evening's entertainments.

Before concluding, we may as well remark, that however picturesque and attractive the drop-scene may be, it ought not to absorb the attention, of the onlookers, to the exclusion of other objects—quite as attractive, and much more interesting. We noticed that several ladies on entering, were kept some time in doubt as to where they were to find accommodation, and were at length consigned to the back seats, while a few of the "lords of the creation" who evidently had no "tender cares" to occupy them, manfully maintained their seats in front, and remained so spell bound, as to forget entirely the courtesies of gallantry and good breeding. We are of opinion that a perusal of Lord Chesterfield's "hints" might be a useful exercise, for such as have no innate impulses to enable them to understand and practice, what is conveyed in the phrase—"PLACES AUX DAMES" when those fair patronesses choose to honor public entertainments with their presence.

THE WEATHER.

A REFERENCE to our weekly record of the range of the Thermometer will show that we have not yet had sufficient frost to furnish ice for the coming summer. We are informed that the houses are not full, and, until they are, the melting is very great.

There were only two nights of frost after this date in 1857, but we find in the Abstract of observations, taken in the years 1850 to 1856, the minimum by night in the month of March was from 26 to 35 though the average was considerably above the freezing point.

It behoves some of us to look a-head in this matter and be prepared to charter some vessels Chinese or foreign to bring down a cargo or two from the North before the northerly monsoon is over. We recommend the speculation to our anonymous correspondent "Wide-awake."

NINGPO.

On the 30th ulto. the Chinese merchants of this place received the news, overland, that the English had taken Canton and held Governor-General Yih prisoner. These facts seems to have changed the opinion of the people of this city respecting the prowess of the Canton soldiers and braves who they see are always beaten, at sea and on shore by the English.

The Ningpo rice junks, which were with the Imperialist forces at the time Chin kiang fell into their hands, declare, that that place and Kwachow were evacuated by the Taipings, who returned to Nankin in good order and unmolested by the Imperialists.

This place is much infested by Sailors who have deserted from ships at the other ports, particularly Shanghai.

ROBERT FORTUNE, ESQ.

WE observe in the *New York Journal of Commerce* for November 5th, 1857, by a telegraphic dispatch of October 28th from Washington, that the Commissioner of Patents has tendered to Mr. Robert Fortune, so well-known in Shanghai, the agency for the introduction and cultivation of the tea plant and other productions of China in the United States. "The selection of this gentleman is owing to his experience in such matters."

Mr. Fortune's experience and observations, in China, extend over a period of nearly fourteen years, say from 1843 to 1856; and some of the results of these have been given to the public in three separate volumes: viz.

Three years Wanderings in China, from July 1843 to Dec. 1845.

Journey to the Tea Districts of China, &c., from April 1848 to Feby. 1851.

A Residence among the Chinese, from 1853 till 1856.

By Telegraph.

October Twenty-eighth.—The Commissioner of Patents has tendered to Mr. Robert Fortune, of England, the agency for the introduction and cultivation of the tea plant and other productions of China, in this country. The selection of this gentleman is owing to his experience in such matters.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 5.

TUESDAY last was a depressing day for a melancholic tempered man, and even we, not constitutionally sad, felt its influence. The morning dawned through an atmosphere, in which rain and mist were struggling which should do its worst to make everything look disagreeable. As the day moved on, the rain gained the ascendancy, and pelted down most pitilessly; overhead, the sky looked dull and murky; underfoot, the soil of Shanghai mingling lovingly with the weeping clouds, produced a mixture as tenacious as the grasp of a miser, and dirty as the soul of a time-serving parasite. The mail with the usual fatality which crowds one mishap upon another, though over due, had not arrived. To take the gun, was simply to commit a *felo de se* in a sea of mud; and to hum a snatch of a tune—as great an exertion as to dance an Irish jig in fetters, or laugh at the present Sir R. Peel's facetiousness.

In this disconsolate mood we were plunged, when suddenly a bright recollection flashed upon us. We rose hastily from our chair, and consulted a paper which had been lying neglected in a corner:—it was the *Pique's* play bill. The sight of the "Birth Day," "the Dustman's Belle," and "Raising the Wind" acted like a charm upon us, and a few minutes afterwards, we had crossed the Bund, escaped the insidious dangers of those man-traps of jetties, which the Municipal Council are daily suffering to grow more and more like that bridge with many pitfalls, mentioned in the vision of Mirza; and committed the safety of our person to a China-boatman, and his magnified eggshell. The rain pelted, but we laughed at it; the gusts blew spitefully, but we clutched our cloak the tighter and defied them; the darkness did its best to mislead us, but the bright glow from a sailor's pipe guided us with more trustworthiness and safety than a beacon light under certain auspices would have done, and we reached the *Pique* in safety.

Here we found all light, bustle, and tiptoe expectation. The main deck had been cleared of its grim every-day tenants—the cold frowning implements of old Mars, and their room occupied by the flimsy, but joy-inspiring fripperies of Thespis. We passed along row after row of happy, eager faces, and took our seat in front, amongst the guests whom the ship's company of the *Pique* delighted to honor. Marvellous is the ingenuity of Jack. Difficulties which would appal the ghost of Richardson—that prince of theatrical improvisers, he makes nothing of. Whether it be to prepare a great banquet hall, or to erect a theatre, it is all the same to him, and comes to his hand as readily, as the heel of a marlin spike. Huge guns disappear, and hatchways vanish from the sight, and are replaced by draperies and benches, with all the quickness of enchantment. We sat looking around us at the proscenium, the foot lights, and the drop scene—representing a view on the lake of Como, and felt it difficult to remain in the belief, that we were on board one of Her Majesty's "ships of war," and not seated at our ease in a neat little theatre.

But while giving way to our wonder and admiration, the stage bell rung, and we were forthwith introduced to Capt. Bertram, R.N. What a gouty, choleric old gentleman he proved to be! a very positive, perverse individual to boot, and more than becomingly addicted to the occasional use of strong language. But these, after all, were but spots on the sun's disc, and were more than counterbalanced by his honest nature, and soft, warm heart. We forgave him all his little eccentricities, the moment we saw him yield to the impulses of nature, and even felt a degree of alarm, when he well nigh became smothered in the affectionate embrace of his loving and pretty—but somewhat bulky niece. He exhibited most delightfully the generally received character of a retired, half-pay naval officer; and was well supported by his faithful attendant Jack Junk, who played his part to the life—except that we did not think, from his appearance, that he was quite so old as he declared himself to be. However, it may so happen amongst other wonders at sea, that after thirty years of it, a man may grow young again. We owe Jack a glass of grog, for the vigorous way he made Mrs. Moral fly out of our sight and from the scene of her hypocricy, when her baseness was laid bare; and we were exulting in all the exuberance of satisfaction, at the sight of vice punished and virtue rewarded, when we were called upon, with laudable celerity, to listen to a song exceedingly well sung, by a modest young man in black whiskers. The songs of Dibdin appear to be no longer the prime favorites afloat they were half a century ago; and although we cannot but regret this, we were glad to find, from the specimen we listened to, that they have been superseded by not unworthy successors. The trill of—

> I've heard of foreign countries
> That are very fair to see,
> But England! dear old England!
> Is quite fair enough for me,—

was ringing in our ears, when it was joined in by notes of a different kind, but no less welcome or familiar—the cheerie notes, to wit, of the Dustman's Bell. We are quite converts to the doctrine that believes, for the moment, in the mimic scene which is enacting before us. How could we do otherwise at the sight of such a Dustman, and such a Sally! It did one's heart good to look upon such a fresh, comely, and good looking face as Miss Sally's, and to hear the praise of it sung with such evident gusto by her honest hearted lover in the lines—

> Of all the girls that dress so smart,
> There's none like pretty Sally;
> She is the darling of my heart,
> And she lives in our Alley.

We hummed over this old favorite of ours, and laughed heartily as well, at the grotesque idea of a sentimental lawyer in the person of Mr. Circuit. This rare phenomenon was certainly well represented by Mr. Wall, who richly deserves the gratitude of the profession, for his very flattering exhibition of their *occasional* disinterestedness. While indulging in the pleasant feelings which the Dustman's marriage with Sally occasioned, the rise of the green curtain summoned our attention afresh, and showed us a street, with a shop in the back ground, which we are, up to the present moment, in hopeless indecision as to whether it was one that belonged to a licenced vintner, or to a dealer in drugs,—the bottles in the window being of such a doubtful character. We are inclined to think, however, that it might possibly be the former. Jack's aversion to the products of the "pestle and mortar" being only equalled by his tender regard for long and fresh draughts from pewter. While these doubts were flashing through us, they were suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a post boy who brought no letters, but who sung a capital comic song instead, and being deservedly encored, followed it by another, that like its predecessor, called forth immense applause. Under cover of this unexpected praise, this seemingly retiring, and somewhat too bashful performer, suddenly became lost to our sight, and was seen no more.

The exigency of a limited space, and no flagging interest in the subject, councils us to be brief in noticing the Farce which brought the evening's entertainments to a conclusion. If not so brilliantly successful as the "Dustman's Belie," it was not without its merit; and showed in a way not to be mistaken, the care and trouble which the performers had taken to entertain their numerous audience. That they succeeded in doing so, and that most successfully, our still aching sides sufficiently testify, as well as the unanimously and loudly expressed verdict of all who enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the theatrical tastes and musical talent of the ship's company of the *Pique*.

(From the New York Times.)

WHO SPENDS THE MONEY?

The women of America have of late been paying the penalty of their position. From the extreme of obsequious gallantry in regard to them, we are passing to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his Fetish. In the time of our prosperity, we could not sufficiently adulate these lovely and omnipotent beings. We could refused them nothing. The best seats at hotel tables, the only seats in railway cars, the decencies of the steamboat deck and the decorum of the steamboat supper were alike reserved for them. We exacted of our Police only one duty, to escort our wives and daughters daintily through the perils of the streets—and we expected of all men only one virtue, that of an almost servile courtesy to the ladies. But adversity has overtaken us, and all is changed. The pretty creatures of yesterday are the "extravagant syrens" of to-day. Miss Flora McFlimsey is the type of her thoughtless and treacherous sex, and the piteous cry of "nothing to pay," which comes up from all the desperate debtors of the land, we declare to be but the echo of the iniquitous female complaint of "nothing to wear." The argument of this alteration in the tone of the men is not a new one. It is as old, indeed, as the troubles of "gardener Adam and his wife." The man has got himself into a scrape, and the woman must be his excuse. She was born to be his "help-meet," and if she can't save him from the consequences of his folly, at least he may throw on her shoulders the blame. Whose fault it is, by the way, that those lovely shoulders so often need *something* thrown on them, he does not, in his flurry of selfish concern, particularly pause to inquire. There let the blame fall, and rest if it may.

Now we do not pretend to deny that certain classes of women in America have of late years been living to dress, to drive and to dance. We do not pretend to deny that an order of trivolous females has flowered out of the soil of this New World, remarkable among the simpletons of the earth for an exclusive development of all sorts of extravagant faults. We do not pretend to deny that the vulgar aims and the vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-seeking men have been fairly matched among us by the equally vulgar aim and the equally vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-spending women. But we do deny most emphatically that the women of America, or that the women of New York, are as a body liable to the charge of recklessness and extravagance, or as a body responsible in any appreciable degree for the present calamities of the financial and the commercial world. This very City of Gotham, whereof the name is a synonym throughout the land for all manner of gorgeous follies, and costly absurdities and expensive immoralities, teems at this moment with quiet, loving, sincere honorable women, who regulate their own households, and share with their husbands the anxieties of his industrious career, and lighten by their counsel as well as by their sympathy the burdens of his perplexing affairs. Hundreds and thousands of these women there are, and in every rank of life, in the circles of fashion as well as in the homes of mechanic toil, whom the trials of this critical season will find as the trials of prosperity have found them—"Nobly planned, to warm, to comfort and command."

As the skies darken, as the need of retrenchment makes itself more sharply and more universally felt, as one luxury after another must be put down by the opulent, and one comfort after another sacrificed by the merely well-to-do, this truth will be nobly vindicated in a thousand households. No man who knows the sex and their ways will doubt that the Cashmere will be relinquished, to say the least, quite as cheerfully as the "Morgan horse," and that Mrs. Smith will find it quite as easy to countermand her *soirée* as Mr. Smith to resign his membership at the Club. The statistics of the past on this subject are eloquent enough to be of some use, perhaps, to those who doubt about the future, and who tremble afresh for Wall-street whenever they think of Fifth-avenue.

It has become a common-place of misogynist declamation, for instance, to aver that the "excessive importations of superfluous goods from foreign countries," to which a certain set of economists choose to trace our present disorders, have been provoked by the extravagance of our women. Crinoline and *moire*, gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, kick-shaws and gewgaws, these have ruined us! These have drained us of our Western wheat and our California gold, to give us in return only hotel flirtations and watering-place polkas. Let us see how this matter stands. For the fiscal year 1855-6, the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to $25,200,651. Truly a "parlous" sum and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a "sermon on the times" or a lecture on the ladies. But statistics are like puddings; the proof of their value is only to be got at by discussion. Out of these millions of dollars worth of silk, there are certain *masculinities* to be deducted. We must abstract therefrom all the sleeve and skirt-linings of some four millions of male coats, all the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, remembering when we make the sum, that the "black satin waistcoat" may almost be considered as a "national costume" in certain portions of our beloved country; all the mystical ribbons and aprons of all the Orders and Lodges which swarm in the land; all the flags and banners in which we Americans so extravagantly delight; together with such silken vanities in the way of cushions and curtains, &c., as are common to both sexes. Allowing less than two and a quarter millions for all these things, we have a total of twenty-three millions of dollars spent by our women in silks. Is this extravagant? At an average of two dollars per yard in price, the quantity of silk thus represented would be eleven and a half millions of yards, equal, as a reasonable young lady assures us, to a million of silk dresses *made very moderately*. Now there were in the United States in 1850, just 3,363,427 houses occupied by free persons. Of these houses, it is a low estimate to assume that 1,500,000 were tenanted by families whose incomes averaged $1,000 per annum. We have, therefore, the proof before us, that out of 1,500,000 households whose resources would certainly justify the expense, only two-third can possibly have indulged themselves in the purchase of *a single silk dress* during the years 1856-7.

Again, our importation of *gloves* in the same time amounted to $1,344,550. This comprisee the value of *gloves of all kinds and sizes*, and if we limit the men and children to the $344,550, it gives us just a single million of dollars spent upon the defence and ornament of the eight millions of white hands upon which six millions of adult male lips kept constantly swearing fealty for twelve long months. Thread laces are certainly in modern times a purely female gaud, though the legend still survives in this City of a gentleman whose nuptial garments were made beauteous with borders of point; and thread laces are costly. Yet in 1856-7 our account for this triviality rose only to $410,591, against a purely masculine expenditure of $576,435 for *fancy foreign fire-arms!* Much was said last year of the female expenditure in furs, but the remorseless tables of the Treasury set off against $605,607 of garment furs $1,755,704 imported by *masculine hatters*. The embroideries of the year constitute a serious item, rising to $4,604,353, but it is perhaps as well that no observations thereupon should be indulged by us, who spent at the same time $4,754,582 in cigars and foreign smoking tobacco, and who must bear pretty largely the responsibility of disbursing over $7,500,000 for foreign wines and spirits.

Our space forbid us from pushing these comparisons so far as they might with advantage be carried. It would be unprofitable, for example, to dwell upon the fact that the total amount of our expenditure for foreign *luxuries* of all kinds during the year 1855-6 does not reach the sum of $50,000,000, while out national income from the rated property of the country, if calculated at 6 per cent., rose during the same period to $422,295,750. But the figures which we have given may at least suffice to satisfy the most captious and the most querulous of the sons of Adam that when he rails upon the women as the cause of his troubles he is only "darkening counsel by words without knowledge," and contributing a new element of stupidity and misconception to that confusion of ideas which is the most dangerous as well as the most humiliating feature of our present national crisis.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—It appears that the time occupied in the transmission of the Calcutta mail from Paris to London on Saturday last was less than stated in *The Times* of yesterday. The train left Paris at 5.50 A.M., and arrived in London at 2.56 P.M., the passage from one capital to the other having been performed in nine hours six minutes. On the 28th ult. the time occupied in conveying the Bombay mail from Paris to London was eight hours 54 minutes; but on that occasion the French railway train ran to Boulogne (169 miles) in ten minutes less time, and the South-Eastern Railway train ran up to London (88½ miles) in 17 minutes less time; but the steam packet was longer on the passage (30 statute miles) on the 28th ult. than on Saturday last. Had the railways, therefore, run at the same speed on Saturday as on the 28th of October, the time occupied in performing the journey between Paris and London would have been eight hours 39 minutes, which, as stated yesterday, would have been the quickest time in which the passage has ever been made.—*Times*, Nov. 18.

(From the Family Herald, Oct. 3, 1857.)

"Spell cat," said a little girl of five years of age, the other day, to a smaller one of only three. "I can't," was the reply. Well, then," continued the youthful mistress, "if you can't spell cat, spell kitten."

"Come down this instant," said the boatswain to a mischievous son of Erin, "come down, I say, and I'll give a good dozen, you rascal."—"Troth, sir, an' I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two dozen."

In a certain benighted part of the country may be seen, on the outside of an humble cottage, the following inscription in large gilt letters:—"A seminary for young ladies." This was, perhaps, too abstruse for the villagers, as immediately underneath there is added, in rude characters, "Notey beney—also, a galls skool."

"Which, my dear young lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"—"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think, because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

An Indiana paper says that during a trial in Lawrence court, a young lad who was called as a witness was asked if knew the obligations of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed "he should go where all the lawyers went."

Jones, while recently engaged in splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth. "Ah," said Bill, meeting him soon after, "you had a dental operation performed, I see."—"Yes," replied the sufferer, "*axe*-idental.

NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

(Continued from No. 391.)

"On the 24th July arrived the first letter we had received since the commencement of the siege. It was from one of the officers in General Havelock's Staff, and announced the presence of his Army in overwhelming numbers on the Oudh side of the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, and the probability of the relief of Lucknow in two or three days. The joy of the beleaguered garrison, on the receipt of this intelligence, needs no description, nor need it be told how hearts began to sink, and depression to ensue, when the expected aid remained unheard and unseen, as no communication reached the Residency of General Havelock's repassage of the Ganges.

"No further signs of mining have been heard, we had ventured to hope that the destruction of the enemy's galleries at the Cawnpore Battery, and the Brigade Mess, and of the Goïnda Lines, had put a stop to his endeavours in this mode of warfare. But we were soon undeceived. On the 10th August the same signs were seen, from the top of the Post Office, of the assemblage of troops, as had been visible on the 20th July. As on that occasion, the assault began by the explosion of mines,—one opposite Mr. Sago's house, formed a perfectly innocuous crater, and blew out chiefly at its own shaft. The other blew down the stockading outside the right of the Convalescent Hospital, (formerly the Thuggee Jail,) and the left of the Brigade Mess; but it did no other harm. The assaults were less courageous, and more easily repulsed. The fusilade was not nearly so lively, nor so well kept up. This attack lasted only a short time, and its feebleness much tended to cheer the hearts of the Garrison.

"But about this time it suffered two severe losses. Major Banks, a few days before this attack, was shot while looking through a loophole. The supreme command thus devolved on Brigadier Inglis. On the 11th August, Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, died of fatigue and exhaustion. He ought to have been in England instead of at Lucknow; but the urgently expressed desire of his Superiors, and the evident exigencies of the Public Service, had induced him to defer his departure.

"Two days after this attack, the enemy commenced a fresh mine opposite Mr. Sago's house. A sortie of a small party was therefore organized to take and destroy the building where the shaft was situated: but, on sallying out, they found an overwhelming force ready for them, and they therefore retreated without loss; the officer and the leading files having surprized and shot down a few of the enemy. A countermine was the only resource left. Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Engineers, prepared one, undermined the enemy's building, and exploding the charge where the enemy were known to be well crowded, demolished the house and gallery, burying twenty-five or thirty of the foe in the ruins.

"This success induced Captain Fulton to persevere on a larger scale. The building, from the musketry fire of which we had suffered most, was Johannes' house, only fifteen yards distant from the Thuggee Jail. He therefore had a gallery driven under it; and measures having been taken to induce the enemy to collect in it in great numbers, it was blown up at early dawn, killing, as spies afterwards informed us, from eighty to one hundred men. Two parties sortied immediately after the explosion; one under Captain McCabe, of the 32nd, spiked some of the enemy's guns, the other under Captain Fulton, demolished some more of the buildings, generally occupied by the enemy, and likely to give them cover for commencing mines.

"After this the enemy's ardour and courage sensibly diminished. Their musketry did little or no harm. Their guns, some within 100 yards of our defences, fired only at sunrise and sunset; our casualties were much lessened, and the enemy could not be found any where to be mining. Full advantage of this lull was taken advantage of by Captain Fulton, now head of the Engineer Department, to raise the heights of such of the defensive works as had been lowered by the rains, and to perfect the system of defensive and listening mines he had previously begun. By degrees he completely secured against successful mining the fronts of the Baillie Guard gate, Captain Saunders' post, Lieutenant McCilery's, Captain Germon's, Lieutenant Anderson's, Mr. Schilling's, the Brigade Mess, and the Irregular Cavalry Lines. At such points as the enemy might venture to attempt to assault, the mines were charged, and kept ready for explosion. At only one point was there danger of the enemy succeeding in mining, and that was at the corner of Mr. Gubbins' compound. For various reasons, countermining was impossible there, and this post was therefore merely strongly retrenched. Everywhere else the points at which the enemy might commence mines were too distant to become any reasonable source of alarm. The Redan Battery was a post for which several alarmists predicted the exalted fate of being hurled into the air, and neither the opinions of the Engineers (opinions which the sequel proved to be sound and correct) that the distance and difficulty of undermining it made it hopeless for the enemy to do so successfully, nor their declaration of the impossibility of countermining should it have been necessary, could save them from much abuse, for not adopting some precautionary measures, as they were vaguely called.

"Towards the end of August a strong accession to the Artillery force of the enemy was noticed, and they also chose the sites of the batteries with more judgment; one was planted, so as to be certain of injuring either Lieut. Innes' house, the Church, the Residency, Dr. Fayrer's house, or the Post Office. And they also appeared to be becoming more systematic, or at any rate to have fixed on one decided point of attack, as they planted no fewer than seven guns against Mr. Gubbins's house.

"The cause of this became soon apparent. A second letter reached us, brought in by Ungnoo, a pensioner, the same man who had succeeded in smuggling in the first. This was from General Havelock, informing us of his expectation of receiving reinforcements in the middle of September, and of the impossibility of his coming to our help until then. This was a great damper to our hopes, but our provisions were amply sufficient; we despised our foe, and the style and tone of the letter gave its contents and promises the stamp of probability and accuracy. The Nana and his forces, we further heard, had been driven hopelessly from Cawnpore, and the remnants of his followers with their guns and leaders, had been added to the numbers who surrounded Lucknow.

"In the beginning of September, therefore, they again began to take seriously to offensive measures. On the 3rd a mine was discovered at work towards the Brigade Mess, Lieutenant Hutchinson countermined, and obliged them to stop it, at a distance of 15 yards. On the same day they mined towards Captain Saunders' post. Lieutenant Innes countermined and blew in their gallery, when their miners were still at work. Nothing daunted, they struck off a fresh branch next day, against the same post. This time we excavated into their gallery, took possesion of it, and laying a train, destroyed the whole of their mine in that direction. The enemy also having been observed to be strengthening their Artillery opposite the Baillie Guard gate, Captain Fulton had constructed and armed a battery near the Treasury on its left. These three operations, viz., the completion of the Treasury Battery, the destruction of the mine at Captain Saunders's, and the stoppage of that at the Brigade Mess, all were performed on the night of the 4th.

"On the morning of the 5th the usual signs of an assault were seen. But the enemy soon learnt how their plans had been defeated. One mine they found a mass of rubbish; the other they knew to be far short of its aim, but they blew it up, in spite, probably; they opened fire on the Baillie Guard gate, only to find their guns silenced by the newly constructed battery; they exploded a third mine, with mischievous intentions towards Mr. Gubbins's compound, but as usual the gallery was short, and it proved innocuous: they sent some new arrivals to storm the Brigade Mess, only to be rolled over like rabbits, and to have to retire, leaving 100 of their comrades lying dead at our stockade. This was their feeblest and their last assault. We suffered seriously no more from musketry, or artillery; and no more mining was heard. The bulk of the enemy were known to have gone out on the Cawnpore road, to resist our expected reinforcements, and the relief of the garrison was thus partly effected.

"On the 14th September, Captain Fulton of the Engineers, was killed by a round shot, which entered by an embrasure, and struck him while walking across a battery at Mr. Gubbin's compound. Captain Fulton was the life of the defence. There was no work of danger in which he did not ake a prominent part, and the universal wail of all classes and of all ranks on hearing of his death proclaimed the magnitude of our loss.

"It is scarcely for us to speak of Brigadier Inglis or of the surviving officers. The Brigadier's exertions and energy were unceasing; nothing was left undone that was brought to his notice, or that could conduce to the safety of the Garrison.

"On the 22nd September the third letter reached us, informing us of General Outram's passage of the Ganges, and his march to the relief. On the 23rd and 24th we heard his guns. On the 25th we became aware of his progress through the city, and by dusk his foremost troops entered the entrenchment.

"Thus ended what may be called the first siege of Lucknow, 35 officers and gentlemen, 2 ladies, and some 200 Europeans fell under the enemy's fire, or from exhaustion. Many more died from sickness. The loss of children was very great. The troops who surroundered us had consisted of 6 Regiments of Cavalry, 19 of Infantry, 4 batteries of light guns, and Zemindaree troops and guns innumerable. But with all this not one foot of ground had they ever gained. In not one assault did they ever show any daring, or had they any chance of success, and only one mine did they ever manage to spring, so as to do any mischief, that, viz., at the Seikh Cavalry lines. Reports appear to have reached the papers that we were suffering from famine, and that we were on the eve of being hurled into the air by mines. Our stock of beef was certainly nearly expended, but our stock in every other respect was sufficient to enable us to support General Outram's re-inforcements, until the end of November. As to mines, our subsequent sorties made us acquainted with four, all of them innocuous; of two of them, the shafts or vertical wells only had been commenced; the galleries (or underground passages) had not been begun. A third, supposed from its direction to be aimed at the Baillie Guard gate, was so full of water that it could not be examined, much less charged and fired. The fourth intended to blow up the Redan, was not only nearly 100 feet short of its object, in distance, but it was 30 degrees wrong in direction, and would have formed its crater in an open plain fifty yards outside our defences. Our real dangers consisted in the probable determination of all the natives, still with us, to abandon us soon; the fearful exhaustion that would consequently have ensued; the necessity of abandoning our outposts, and the losses by musketry and mining which would have followed. Opposition to an assault would with our then diminished numbers have been next to impossible, and thus most assuredly do the Lucknow Garrison owe their lives to the timely arrival of Generals Outram and Havelock and their brave troops."

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SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA—*on 1st January*, 1858.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Wm. T. Bate
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		Lieut Goodenough
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Comus	sloop	14	130		Robt. Jenkins
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	R. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	sc st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. *(S'hai)*
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Racehorse	sloop	14	130		Arthur Wilmshurst
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	3	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Sybille	frigate	40	350		Commodore Hon. Chas. G. J. B. Elliot
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding†
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
Adelaide	st troop ship				Browne
Imperador	do				Hatkins
Imperatriz	do				Fox
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichatschoff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 6	James Lemon	B. ship	485	Macauley	London	Aug 17	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Black River Packet	B. bark	264	Dick	Amoy	Jan 12	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Berengaria	B. bark	412	Tylerson	Swatow	.. 21	do	Captain
.. 9	Magnet	A. ship	705	Henry	Bangkok	Dec 3	do	Nott and Co
.. 10	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	Jan 24	Rice & do.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Bangkok	B. bark	310	Cowie	Amoy & S'tow	.. 18	Sundries	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 10	Woodlark	B. brig	203	Taylor	Hongkong	.. 19	do	A. Connolly
.. 11	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	418	Briard	Oregon	Nov 22	Timber	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Rory O'More	B. bark	296	Church	Amoy	Jan 24	Sundries	Gilman and Co
.. 11	Psyche	Da. bk.	122	Waver	Hongkong	.. 26	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Swatow		do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 11	Oscar	A. ship	618	Harding	Fuchau	Feb 2	Wood	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 11	Lotus	A. ship	660	Lickie	Manila		Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 11	Louisa	B. bark	273	Oliver	Amoy	Jan 25	do	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 7	Formosa*	B. str.	750	Rogers	Hkong & Amoy	Silk & Sn	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 7	Helene	Ha. bk	214	Bendixen	Hkong & Macao	Tea & Su.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Johannes Antonius	Du. sh.	720	Van Hees	Swatow	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 10	Louisé	Da. sch	148	Kross	Hongkong	Tea & Su.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Boreas	Ha. bk	312	Jebsen	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 10	Emily Annina	B. brig	149	Knight	Amoy & Fuchau	do	A. Connolly
.. 10	Wide Awake	B. ship	727	Lobb	Singapore	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 10	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co

PASSENGERS—Per *Formosa*, Mr. & Mrs. H. Hancock and 3 children; Messrs. W. G. Howell, Jas. Tait, Robt. Francis, Robt. Goddard, J. Huttleston, and 4 seamen.

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Pique,	H. M. S.	40	1662	350	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.	..

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Scutari, 22d Sept.; Sea Star, 21st Oct.; Excelsior, 4th Nov.; and Lady McDonald, 17th do.

From *Liverpool*—Cleopatra, 21st May; John Allison, 26th do.; Lady Clarendon, 27th do.; and Star of the East, 30th Oct.

From *Shields*, Hannah, 1st July; and Couracius, 22d do. From *Boston*—Edith Rose, 14th Nov.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Acastus	Jan 30	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Gilman and Co.		
Aerolite	Nov 3	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Lindsay and Co		
Algonquin	Jan 11	A. bark	649	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Swatow	Early
Anglo Saxon	Jan 3	B. ship	700	Laird	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 12th
Ariel	Sept 19	A. ship	572	Cutler			
Bangkok	Feb 10	B. bark	310	Cowie	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Berengaria	Feb 9	B. bark	412	Tylerson	Captain		
Biobio	Feb 2	B. ship	582	Crosbie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Black River Packet	Feb 9	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Canvass Back	Dec 1	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 10th
Cresarowitsch	Jan 28	Rus. sh	580	Jorgan	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clasmerden	Jan 19	B. ship	1600	Bennett	Captain	Singapore	cld 11th
C. E. Tilton	Feb 11	A. bark	418	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Geo. Washington	Feb 4	B. ship	417	Faithful	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Henriette Helena	Jan 24	Da. sh.	833	Iversen	Siemssen and Co		
Invincible	Feb 4	B. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
James Lemon	Feb 6	B. ship	485	Macauley	Smith, Kennedy and Co A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	
Lanrick	Feb 10	B. brig	283	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	cld 12th
Lotus	Feb 11	A. ship	660	Lickie	Russell and Co		
Louisa	Feb 11	B. bark	273	Oliver	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Magnet	Feb 9	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.		
Mary Ann Wilson	Nov 27	B. ship	944	Carr	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	cld 12th
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Martin	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Montrose	Jan 30	Sw. bk	530	Olsson	Harkort and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Oscar	Feb 11	A. ship	618	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Psyche	Feb 11	Da. bk.	122	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queensberry	Feb 2	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Lewis	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Rory O'More	Feb 11	B. bark	296	Church	Gilman and Co.		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 11	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sorata	Feb 4	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co		
Vanguard	Dec 11	B. ship	626	Scott	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 10th
Woodlark	Feb 10	B. brig	203	Taylor	A. Connolly		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales.*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	[illegible]
1851-52	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	[illegible]
1852-53	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	541
1853-54	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	1,154,573	22,584,368	23,738,941	..
1855-56	289,442	26,650,537	20,939,979	[illegible]
1856-57	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857. *Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,724*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,799*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,013	1,498,918	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,411
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
Cleared	Vanguard	626	London				
..do..	Anglo Saxon	700	London				
..do..	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,473
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			[illegible]
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,450	1,149,450			
Cleared	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	18:74		250

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *via* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *via* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	95

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	85
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	769

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